LVI. *An Extract of a Letter from Abbé* De la Caille, *F. R. S. and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at* Paris, *to* Matthew Maty, *M. D. and F. R. S.*

Paris, Feb. 18, 1760.

Read March 6, 1760. I'LL venture to ſend you ſome of my obſervations on the preſent comet, becauſe bad weather may have prevented it from being ſeen in England.

	Equal time.			Longitude.			North latitude.		
	h	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
Feb. 8.	9	29	28	☊ 20	17	22	3	26	42
9.	8	48	50	18	49	18	4	46	28
11.	7	22	35	16	5	3	7	14	50
13.	7	47	4	14	43	21	8	24	18
14.	6	41	0	12	20	18	10	30	9

Theſe obſervations, together with another made at Marſeilles, (on the firſt day) at $9^h\ 55'\ 38''$ equal time, when the longitude of the comet was found in ☊ $23°\ 29'\ 46''$, and its north latitude $31'\ 20''$, have enabled me to compute the elements of its orbit. Its motion is direct. The aſcending node is in ☊ $19°\ 42'\ 0''$, and the place of the perihelion in ♉ $26°\ 41'\ 22''$. The inclination of the orbit is $80°\ 51'\ 30''$, and the diſtance of the perihelion $\frac{85248}{100000}$ of the radius of the orbit of the earth. The comet paſſed the perihelion Nov. 25, 1759, at $20^h\ 55'$, mean time, at Paris. Theſe computations will be further improved by the obſervations I ſtill hope to make; but they are ſufficient to find the comet's place in the heavens.